# New York Tribune

First to Last-the Truth: News-Editorials -Advertisements

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### The Second Peace of Bucharest

Five years ago Rumania, Serbia and Greece, victors in the Second Balkan War, made peace at Bucharest. By the terms of this treaty conquered Bulgaria surrendered her claims to all of Macethe Dobrudja which had remained to her after her war of liberation. Now a new Treaty of Bucharest is signed, and by it Rumania surrenders far more than did Bulgaria. She surrenders her independence, political as well as economic, and becomes a vassal of the Central Powers. A generation ago Rumania trusted Russia and lost her Bessarabian seacoast; a second betrayal by the Russian has cost her all but mere existence.

The important thing to recognize about the Second Treaty of Bucharest is that it is one more step in the completion of the scheme of Mitteleuropa. 'Finland, Esthonia, Livonia, Courland, Lithuania, Poland, the Ukraine have already passed under the control of the Central Powers. Sebastopol and Riga are in German hands. The Baltic and the Black seas are dominated by the Kaiser. And now, by the treaty with Rumania, the control of the Danube is assured.

Precisely as Napoleon built his edifice of the Confederation of the Rhine-an edifice in which a score of vassal kings and princes consented to retain power by paying tribute to the French Emperoranother system of states is being erected about the German Kaiser. Controlling the Russian frontier races, Germany dominates a vast agricultural region. Controlling the Balkans, she holds the way to the Near East. Dominating Rumania and the Ukraine, she is mistress of the north side of the Black Sea, while her Turkish ally lays hands upon the roads that lead from the south side of the Black Sea to the frontiers of India.

Rumania herself now loses her military independence, loses the frontier gates to her own territories, surrenders to Bulgaria the territories she took five "window on the sea"; agrees to surrender the islands in the Delta of the Danube; agrees her oil wells shall be German possessions; and, in point of fact, is herself bound hand and foot to Germany. Rumanian independence is at an end, although there may remain upon the map a territory decorated with the name of Ferdinand's state.

It is essential to recall at all times what the German is doing. Mitteleuropa has been for the moment forgotten by the Allies in the storm and fury of the battle in the West. In the desperate struggles in Picardy and Flanders we have found a substitute for the examination of the terms of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk and the later agreement at Bucharest, which will endure to the peril of the world until Germany is beaten in

the West After nearly four years of war Germany has conquered Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro and all of Western Russia on the battlefield. She has gained control of Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey. She now dominates an empire greater than that of Napoleon, and, if she be permitted to organize it, an empire likely to rival the Roman achievement in

world power. The Allied world can feel only two things-sympathy for Rumania in her present agony, determination to rescue Rumania in the future. What Germany has done in Rumania and in Serbia and in Belgium she is seeking to do in France and in Italy. The Kaiser may well congratulate himself on what he has done in the East. Could be preserve that edifice, Europe would at no distant date be a

German province. The fate of one more little nation should serve to remind us again of the issues of that great conflict now proceeding in France and Belgium and once more indicate eloquently and finally the reasons why it is impossible to discuss peace now. The fall of Rumania is one more potent reason why we must fight forward to victory.

But as there is a patent parallel now with the Napoleonic policy in creating the Confederation of the Rhine, so there is an unmistakable hope for the future in the history of the collapse of that earlier edifice. After the Battle of Leipsic Germany rose, Europe rose against Napoleon. One defeat doomed all that he had created in defiance of the history and the aspirations of the Ger-Napoleon sowed no such crop of hate

man, Spanish and Austrian peoples.

but he, too, destroyed independence, deprived states of their seacoasts, nations | small. of their provinces, and when at last defeat. Another Battle of the Nations is being fought in Western Europe to-day. It is tenfold greater than Leipsic, but the issues are the same, and a German defeat will free Europe again, as a French defeat freed it just a century ago, and the Rumanians, the Belgians, the Poles, the Serbs will repeat the history of the German tribes in 1813.

### The Roosevelt Challenge

The Postmaster General challenged Mr. Roosevelt to name the papers or magazines which, while on the one hand uphholding the war and on the other criticising the administration for its failure to conduct war in an efficient man-Office Department. Mr. Roosevelt has replied in characteristic fashion. He gives more than was asked for. He puts the Post Office Department on the defensive, not only as to loyal papers and magazines that have been "punished." but as to the notoriously disloyal ones that have not been punished. He puts the whole government on the defensive as to the singular and sinister immunity of William Randolph Hearst.

The Hearst newspapers have been the most insidious and dangerous anti-war influence in the country. The government, as Mr. Roosevelt says, has had ample notice of the facts, both officially and unofficially. Great Britain and France had barred the Hearst newsdonia, to Salonica and to that portion of | papers from circulation in their mails and the Hearst correspondents from access to the cables, on proof of pro-German falsification of the news. Both the British and French governments have been prevailed upon to lift the ban and take him back. This could have been accomplished only by the good offices of the American government, or of influential members of the government. Mr. Burleson and Mr. Tumulty, Postmaster General and White House secretary, respectively, are believed to have been active in bringing about Hearst's restoration. Lately, Mr. Burleson has publicly embraced Mr. Hearst's man Friday, Arthur Brisbane. So has Mr. Daniels. The Hearst papers have printed their congratulatory messages.

Mr. Roosevelt now challenges the government to define its position as to Hearst. The sooner it does so the

If the Administration wishes to be upheld in the Hearst way, let it say so, and we shall be upon notice. If the Administration wishes to be

supported as Hearst supports it, let it say so, and we shall know what to do. If the government thinks Hearstism

is loyalty, all the rest of us want to

## The Law

Few will read Mr. Leary's story of the Stielow case, which we publish this morning, without disturbing reflections. In the chief state of the Union, with entire correctness of legal procedure, a man now held to be innocent, is saved from execution by twenty minutes, and finally set free only after all recourse to the law has failed. And all this, not in star-chamber obscurity, but in the white years ago, consents to surrender the light of unusual publicity. The case had remainder of her Black Sea littoral, her attracted the widest attention, the newspapers had given it hundred: dreds of columns, and at last the Governor of the state is compelled to intervene and do what the whole judicial machinery of the state apparently could

This is but half of this strange case. Those who in their zeal to inflict punishment for a crime brought the wrong man to the death chair are themselves immune. Unless the Legislature gives him a grant of money, their victim will have no redress for three years of torture and imprisonment; and, finally, it seems now unlikel thaty the real murderers, even with the confession of one of them, will he brought to justice.

Which seems to make clear that our lawyer-made law is not without its defects, and that even in the twentieth century justice seems at best but a fumbling approximation. This single case seems to have entailed a loss to the state and to the individuals who intervened of not less than \$75,000.

## An Opportunity for the Very Rich No good American likes to read of

Liberty bonds being sold below par. It may be quite unimportant. The utmost decline thus far has been small. It is no doubt simply a barometer of the money market. But the effect, none the less, is unpleasant.

Dozens of plans of stabilizing have been proposed. But as Secretary Mc-Adoo remarked in his testimony, any attempt by the government to "peg" the price would be simply to make the bonds a demand loan. And this is not advis-

The government cannot do it. No single individual could do it, not even Mr. Rockefeller or Henry Ford. But it occurs to us that possibly an unofficial agreement among our very rich men might achieve the end desired. Supposing a hundred of our richest men, including the presidents of our great banking institutions, were to say publicly, or just

among themselves:

"We pledge our fortunes to the maintenance of Liberty bonds at par." These men could do what it would be unwise for the government itself to do; that is, they could simply ask any firm or individual offering Liberty bonds for sale the reason for that sale and the name of the bona fide sellers. Without this information they could ask that no broker undertake such a sale. Where perfectly good reasons existed the bonds

in conquered lands as has Germany, could be taken over. But we imagine the total offerings would be relatively

This seems to us opportunity to perhis mighty structure was raised it was form a real patriotic service, and one raised only to fall with the first great | that would be highly creditable to the

### For "Free" Political Teaching

Announcement is made that the wealthy patroness of liberalism who has financed a semi-socialistic weekly in New York-very successfully, it appearswill try another venture. This will be a new and "free" college of political science, unburdened by college presidents or trustees tainted by reaction or association with "the interests." The college faculty will run itself, and its professors may not be summarily "fired" at the behest of some grouchy old money-bags on

the board.

It is chronicled that of expenditures ner, had been "punished" by the Post "90 per cent will be for brains and 10 per cent for administration." We take this to mean that the president will not be lodged in a \$200,000 house while the faculty is allowed the privileges of very modest cottages.

We cordially welcome the experiment, if only as a protest against the fatuous introduction of the "star" system into American scholastic life. No one ever heard of a "president" of Oxford or Cambridge, of Heidelberg or the Sorbonne. And it is to be noted that scholarship and research seem to thrive in an inverse proportion to the prominence, power and emoluments of this peculiarly American institution.

We doubt not that the reaction against it would have come long ago but for a curious fact. The public victims of the 'system" are the Nearings and their like. whose exit excites scant sympathy from more sober-thinking folk. We hear little of cases like that of Simon Patten or Professor Veblen, and not at all of hundreds of lesser slights to men of independent mind. The real bale and bane has been the subtle stifling of the collegiate mind, and this the larger public understands only in the vaguest way.

#### The President's Isolation

The evidence as to Mr. Gutzon Borglum's activities, given out by the War Department and read into the record by Senator Thomas on Friday, completes and frames one of the most curious episodes in our part of the war. Let us look

The testimony of Mr. Mix and Mr. Supplee, which, we believe, is not disputed, is that the negotiations between Mr. Borglum and the Dodge Manufacturing Company began in January. At that time Mr. Borglum was bombarding the President with the most outrageous charges against General Squier and the Aircraft Production Board. One of these letters was dated December 25, and so aroused the President that he gave to Mr. Borglum the sweeping commission of January 2 in which, after promising Mr. Borglum every aid in his investigation, he added this remarkable instruc-

"In the event of any difference of judgment between you (and Secretary Baker), which seems to me impossible, I would be most happy to have a report from you personally to me on any phase of the matter which remains in the slightest degree doubtful in your mind."

Mr. Mix testifies that the negotiations continued for some time after this, and, becoming suspicious of Mr. Borglum's intentions, he, in company with an attorney, laid the whole matter before Mr. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States, who reported to him on the following day that he had put the matter before the Secretary of War. This was on January 21. Mr. Mix likewise disclosed the whole case at the same time to Mr. Coffin, Colonel Deeds and Colonel Montgomery, of the Aircraft Board.

This means that a great many persons in the Administration, from Vice-President Marshall and Secretary Baker down, had full knowledge of the documents which the War Department now makes public. It must speedily have been known to a great many others.

Yet about this same day we find Mr. Borglum placing in the hands of the President a report on the aeronautic situation, in which he repeats his violent accusations of "a chain of dishonesty and disorder," and speaks of "the unhappy men who have crept into the regular army officer's uniform and who will get in time the regular army officer's courtmartial." On February 1 the President sends this report to Secretary Baker, and is so concerned about it that he writes:

"My Dear Baker: Here is Mr. Borglum's preliminary report. some one entirely disconnected from aero-nautics and from those who are promigramme whom you can ask to go over this thing with an unbiassed mind and give us his naïve impressions of it?"

On March 15 the President is still apparently in ignorance of the Mix-Supplee documents, for on that date we find him writing to Mr. Borglum:

"My Dear Mr. Borglum: I have your letter of March 11 and thank you for it. I am writing in great haste to say that very thorough review."

On March 29 this condition seems still unchanged, for the President again

"My Dear Mr. Borglum: In view of your telegram of yesterday I am very glad to explain to you what my telegram to you meant. It meant this, that I have now instituted a very systematic inquiry into the whole aviation situation and think it wise that all processes of investigation should be in the charge and un-der the direction of the gentlemen to whom I have committed this task."

It is not until April 15 that the President is moved to write the formal letter to Mr. Borglum repudiating him as "an official investigator." In the meantime the correspondent of "The New York World" obtains permission from the White House to the War Department to give out the Borglum charges, and on March 20 and 21 "The World" spews the

whole nasty mess of accusation and suspicion in two articles of three or four columns each-no, not the whole, but as much as its respect for the law of libel will permit it to print. And on May 2 "The New York Times" utilizes this same material on which to build its accusations against the Aircraft Production Board of "a gigantic conspiracy," and clamoring for an inquiry by "a Federal grand jury."

It will hereafter be shown how far the charges incriminating Mr. Borglum are supported. But this at least seems clear, that, while Mr. Borglum's wild accusations were being made public by the War Department and exploited in the pro-Administration "World" and the pro-Administration "Times," the accusations against Mr. Borglum were apparently suppressed. They do not seem to have reached the President, for he seemed to continue his confidence in his unofficial investigator until April 15, and it is not until May 10-that is, six or seven weeks after giving out Mr. Borglum's defamatory charges-that the accusations against Mr. Borglum are revealed.

It is a tangled skein.

# A Week of Verse

### Whom the Gods Love

H, NOT because Life is so fair And Death so gray Do we lament you over there, Dead yesterday!

Until the end your world was whole! No vacant place Tormented you and haunted you; No well-loved face

Appeared to you in ghostly dream Harassed by pain, Exposed, on some grim battle-field, To wind and rain. . .

I see you, smiling as you march, Your bright head high, Along a flag-emblazoned street Beneath blue sky.

I see your beardless boyish mouth, Determined, sweet, I feel the breeze, soft from the south,

Of drums that throbbingly mark time; The Avenue Repeats the echo like a rhyme-But not for you!-

I ceased to pray that you might stay Or here or there: I came to see that Life is gray And Death most fair!

You went while living still was sweet, Without a stain, Nor ever learned that Youth is fleet,

ELIZABETH NEWPORT HEPBURN.

### America

(From The Pagan) They said you were young and crude and extravagant And that your women were too free and

That your children had no respect for age And that you gave no thought to the past. They said you had no artistic sense And accused you of setting up an altar To the Almighty Dollar . . . O America!

And they smiled when your name was men-There marched an army down the street, An army of brave-eyed men with boyish

Straight-backed and proud in their new-The saving of the world! And yesterday . . . somewhere . . . A white face floated

With empty eyes upturned to an unseeing And yesterday . . . . a mere boy fell from his perilous

work on high. While great ships heavy with substance Plough stolidly through the deep . . . O America!

You are the hope of the world to-day! GRACE C. BOSTWICK.

# In Memoriam

(From The Westminster Gazette) (Captain T. P. C. Wilson, Sherwood Foresters, Killed in action, March 24.) The larks are happy in the sky, The little lambs are gay, And under blossoming orchard trees The children shout and play.

Hid in the hazel coppice green The love-mad thrushes sing: All Earth's unheeding things are glad For glory of the Spring.

Be gay, you silly innocent lambs, For he who loved you well, That you may frisk in quiet fields Has paid the price of Hell.

You thrushes, drench with song divine Your leafy solitudes; His voice is stilled that you may nest Unharmed in English woods.

And you, you little children, play: How should we wish you sad? For he was young, and he has given His life to keep you glad. TERESA HOOLEY.

#### Claude Debussy (From Poetry.)

Man's music changes With the changing of his hours, Though birds trill the same songs They trilled on Petra's towers,

From olden hallways

He led to beauty's ample rooms-Out to her rain-drenched garden's frond, Out to her suns . . . beyond beyond. Ah! did we call his art a whim, Before we woke to him?

High above war His music, rising past the stars, Is heard at heaven's door. Heaven opens to the soul of song, And unto art that never ends The soul of song ascends.



Paris Receives the A. E. F.

-Herman-Paul in La Victoire

# **Outraged Duplicity**

By Gustav Miller

FTER they had denounced the French Premier Clemenceau as a liar and cast suspicions on Count Czernin, the Germans, especially the German newspapers, and most of all the pan-German publications, breathed indignation because Emperor Charles of Austria, in March of last year, had sent to his brother-in-law, Prince Sixtus of Bourbon-Parma, a letter reading in part:

"I beg to convey privately and unofficially to President Poincaré that I will support by every means and by exerting all my personal influence with mv allies France's just claims regarding Alsace-Lorraine."

The apologies, made by the Austrian press to appease the Germans, that Emperor Charles had acted under the influence of his consort, and also Charles's own insincere insinuation that the confessor of Empress Zita had forged the letter, were alto-

gether superfluous.
Charles had two good arguments, according to the official German standard of sincerity and honesty.

First, he could quote the former German Chancellor, von Bethmann-Hollweg, tried to justify the violation of Belgian neutrality by denouncing a solemn and binding treaty as a "scrap of paper." And the outlook of the Dual Monarchy, in the spring of 1917, when the Sixtus letter was written, was as dark as dark can be, so dark indeed that Austria was a thousand times more justified in applying the "law of necessity" than Germany was in August,

Second, the Austrian Emperor could argue that he followed only the example of Bismarck, who was rhapsodized on, by Charles's bitterest critics, for the German-Russian Rueckversicherungs (Reinsurance) Treaty, which was praised by the Prussian junkers and their organs as the accomplishment of the highest type of farseeing statesmanship. Even radical German newspapers justified it as a measure of precau-

## Not Worth One Grenadier

When Bismarck, disgruntled over involuntary retirement from the chancellorship in 1890, publicly confessed to the infamous game of treacherous duplicity he had played against Austria-Hungary for the period 1884-'90, the Germans were practically a unit in stating that their ally's Balkan Pommeranian grenadier," an expression used before by Bismarck in relation to the

Ralkan situation as a whole Germany was not exposed to any danger of being crushed when the Iron Chancello concluded in 1884 with the St. Petersburg government a treaty which assured Russian neutrality in case Germany and France came to hostilities, and German neutrality in the event of a Russian-Austrian war.

 Mention Verboten From the text of Mr. As it was edited in Roosevelt's reply to Post- "The New York Amerimaster-General Burleson

"'The Metropolitan "'The Metropoli-Magazine' and 'Col- tan Magazine' lier's Magazine' and Collier's Magazine'
The New York Triband a New York
une have consistently Newspaper have conupheld the war'. . . "sistently upheld the

"'Collier's' has been attacked by Mr. Creel.

The also has Mr. Creel.

attacked the 'Metro-He also has attacked the 'Metro-He politan' and The New 'The Metropolitan' and a New York Newspaper." York Tribune."

"All of these quotations and many tations and others like them may others like be found in recent may be found in reissues of The New
York Tribune.

The may be found in recent issues of a New
York Newspaper."

"By turning to The "By turning to a New York Tribune of New York May 8, 1918, Post-paper of May 8, 1918, master Burleson will Postmaster Burleson find an ardent tribute will find an ardent made by the former tribute made by German correspondent of the "Koelnische Zeitung" to "Koelnische Zeitung"
Mr. Hearst, and to
Mr. Hearst's editorMr. Hearst's editorin-chief, Mr. Arthur in-chief, Mr. Arthur Brisbane, for having Brisbane, for having been auxiliaries of been auxiliaries of valued influence to Germany. . . ." been auxiliaries of valued influence to Germany."

### Why She Couldn't Spell (From The Boston Transcript)

Old Mrs. Donahue managed to get along in the world in spite of her educational deficiencies. One day she was called upon by a lawyer to sign a rather important "You sign it yourself, young man, an'

I'll make me mark," said the old woman. "Since me eyes gave out I'm not able to write a wurrd." "How do you spell it?" he asked, his pen

"Spell it whativer way ye plaze," said Mrs. Donahue promptly. "Since I lost me teeth there's not a wurrd in the wurrld I

That treaty was in force while the Triple Alliance, to which the German-Austrian Alliance had been enlarged by the accession of Italy in 1883, was in force

In the course of a controversy between the Berlin "Vossische Zeitung" and the "Hamburger Neueste Nachrichten" as to who was responsible for the estrangement of Russia and Germany and for the Russo-Franco Entente Cordiale, Prince Bismarck stated in the Hamburg paper of October 24, 1896:

"A good understanding between Russia and Germany was, however, restored at Skiernewiece soon after the accession of Alexander III (Czar of Russia), and continued unaltered until 1890. Down to that year both empires were completely agreed that if either of them were at-tacked the other would remain 'benevo-

"At the time of the Crimean War Russia found herself confronted by France, England and Italy, while Austria threatened to adopt a similar attitude, should Russia refuse certain concessions, and Prussia, the last of the Russojhile Powers was, with difficulty, to trained from completing the anti-Russian coalition. We do not say that a repetition of such a complication is probable, but we find it intelligible that so powerful and impregnable a state as Russia should think: We must try to retain in Europe a trustworthy ally."

### No Cause for Shame

Later Bismarck appended the interesting statement that the treaty was only con-cealed in deference to the wishes of Russia. In this respect the "Hamburger Nachrichten" of October 31, 1896, said:

"The Russo-German negotiations of which we spoke belong to history and to the archives. From the beginning there was no need for us . . . to keep them secret. The secreey was due solely to the desire of Russia, and the situation from which that wish formerly areas. desire of Russia, and the situation from which that wish formerly arose now no longer exists. In our opinion, complete publication would have been in the interest of Germany, since for us there was no cause for shame in the whole affair, but, on the contrary, good reason for all peace-loving partisans of the Empire, to look back upon the occurrence with satisfaction.

faction . . . . "The assertion that the Russo-German in 1890 was inagreement which lapsed in 1890 was in-compatible with loyalty to the Triple Alli-ance is baseless in the eyes of all who are acquainted with the agreement." It should be noted that the Russo-Ger-

man reinsurance treaty was concluded bean agreement which made the Austro-Ger-Alliance superfluous. Nevertheless, there was no cause for shame in the whole affair." That was the opinion not only of Bismarck and the "Hamburger Neueste Nachrichten," but of the overwhelming majority of the German people. What cause for shame, one must ask, is in the Sixtus letter, according to the German standard

# Reprisals

TIMES alter tunes. When England began to talk of bombing open Ger-man towns in reprisal for London air raids a pharisaic outburst in this country denounced the bare, brutal thought; the welkin rang with the righteous protests of the safe and superior. But we are not to-day; rumor persists that American prisoners are being cruelly treated in Ge camps, and the cry for reprisals bids fair them, the clamorers now insisting, as though on some new discovery, that reprisal in this sense is not actuated by feelings of anger or revenge, but by a justifiable desire to protect our own men. This is precisely what reprisal has always been. tion," reads our own Instructions for the Armies of the United States, "will never be resorted to as a measure of mere revenge, but only as a means of protective retribu-tion." England has but recently notified the German government of her intention to put measures of reprisal into operation in protest against the inhuman which English prisoners have been receiving in German camps, but the motive is nothing so puerile as spite. The only possible argument against reprisals is that they do not accomplish their purpose; if the employing of German prisoners on work within the nineteen mile zone behind the firing line does not force the German government to adhere to its agreement of April, 1917, in regard to British prisoners, then this particular act of reprisal will have proved useless, but no amount of moral speculating can decide the matter.

### A Stranger, He Took Us In (From The Columbus Dispatch)

It seems impossible that our bewhiskered

and benevolent-looking old Indian guest Rabindranath Tagore, whom we dined and wined as far as his religion would permit us to do a few years ago when he was over here plotting with German spies against our neutrality, could be associated with those rude gunmen revolutionists who mussed things up in court at San Francisco the other day, but the evidence is against

### Here We Rebuild Clock Towers (From The Philadelphia Public Ledger)

They are scrubbing the outer walls of City. Hall. That is as deep as the cleaners ever get.

# Papered Germans

By Captain H. B. C. Pollard

ONDON, May 1 .- From March 1, 1918, the Berlin housewife has been faced with a new peril, for no paper or cardboard or scraps thereof may be included in the dustbin under a penalty of £5 for each offence! The industrious German has made the

best of a bad job. His natural genius for the manufacture of inferior, non-durable and inexpensive rubbish has come well to the fore, and the paper fibre industry has advanced wonderfully, paying enormous dividends-on paper. After the war there is no doubt that there will be some attempt to flood the world's markets with these undesirable substitutes for good natural wool, silk and cotton goods; but for the present there is ample demand for them in Germany, where any woven material that will cover the nakedness of the people is badly

At an exhibition of fibre and paper materials organized in Berlin by the Imperial Clothing Office all kinds of goods were The best of these were the "stitched" or "wadded" clothes, consisting of layers of several kinds of paper fabrics stitched together in close mesh by machinery. The inside layer is made of paper wool, but though soft and warm the clothes are expensive and have a deplorable tendency to dissolve if caught in a

needed.

shower of rain. Quilts, dressing gowns, imitation flowered silk jackets and waistcoats, underclothes, and even paper oilskins for submarine crews, were shown. A large section was devoted to the paper "novelty" lines, where "tastefully designed and decorated" rubbish of all kinds was exhibited. The military section displayed paper saddles and harness (for export rather than for use in the German army), paper sand bags, towels and a variety of pressed cellular cardboard cases which are said to be nearly as good as wood. Besides these coarse but useful goods, "soft flowing mixed fabrics of artificial silk and paper—suitable for ladies and children's dresses"—(to quote the "Ber-

also shown. These goods are all duly praised by the press, but the preference shown by the German people for real material-when they can get it-is traceable in another advertisement column:

liner Tageblatt" of March 5, 1918), were

"For sale, batiste silk 19/9 per metre. Japanese silk 16/6 metre width.

These figures speak for themselves. The German dreads a government levy upon his slender hoards of old clothes, for a Berlin paper has revealed a government ing each person two suits and no more Both the "Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger," March 6, and the "Deutsche Tageszeitung," March 6, hope that these steps will not be neces-

## sary-but they do not appear optimistic. Tennyson Foresaw Poison Gas

(From The Montreal Star) Most people are aware that Alfred Tennyson predicted aerial warfare in his "Locksley Hall," but how many know that he also predicted the use of gas in warfare? The first mentioned prediction is the well known couplet: "Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and

there rain'd a ghastly dew From the nations' airy navies grappling in the central blue." The second prediction is the penultimate

verse of the famous poem and is in these 'Comes a vapor from the margin, blacken-

ing over heath and holt, Cramming all the blast before it, in its breast a thunderbolt."

But these are not the only prophecies of the late Poet Laureate. In "The Princess" foreshadowed the women land workers when he said:

the land, he understood for miles about was till'd by women."

And again: "... and close behind her stood eight daughters of the plough, stronger than men; huge women blowzed with health and

### wind, and rain and labor." Unfit to March

(From Everybody's Magasine) United States Senator Howard Sutherland, of West Virginia, tells a story about a mountain youth who visited a recruiting office in the Senator's state for the purpose of enlisting in the regular army. amining physician found the young man sound as a dollar, but that he had flat feet, "I'm sorry," said the physician, "but I'll

You've got flat

The mountaineer looked sorrowful. "No way for me to get in it, then?" he inquired.
"I guess not. With those flat feet of yours you wouldn't be able to march even

have to turn you down.

The youth from the mountains studied . moment. Finally he said: "I'll tell you why I hate this so darned bad, You see, I walked nigh on to one hundred and fifteen miles over the mountains to git here, and gosh, how I hate to walk back!"